PUBLISHED DAILY.

# BOMBAY GAZETTE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter —52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 119

### TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER.

Bombay, August, 1841.

### SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTIZERS.

Indebted to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Sporting Magazine are requested to make an early payment of their arrears.

Reduced rate of Charges for Advertizements in the Bombay Daily Gazette.

IN THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

3 Annas per line for the first insertion
2 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.

IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

5 Annas per line for the first insertion
3 Annas per line for subsequent insertions unless a contract be made.

Ready Money will be required and no Discount will be allowed.

Gazette Office, Augt. 30th 1841.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

| | |
|---|---|
| To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*. | included in the charge |
| To Non-Subscribers | ½ Rupee per Copy. |
| To Subscribers in England | 1£ 1*s. in advance*. |

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

### *COPPER PLATE PRINTING.*

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| dy's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack | | | Rs. 2 |
| inting | Ditto | Ditto | „ 3 |
| ntlemen's | Ditto | Ditto | „ 1½ |
| inting | Ditto | Ditto | „ 3 |

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

### TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions ..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Rerement ..... Rs. 1

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I ..... Rs. 2

### Freemasons' and General Life Assurance, Loan, Annuity, and Reversionary Interest Company,

11, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

This office unites the benefit of a mutual association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the assured amongst others, the following advantages:—

1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years upon assurances for the whole of life; a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing loans.

2. Sums may be assured to become payable at given ages.

3. Policies not forfeited immediately, if the premium remain overdue, and fraud alone, not error, vitiates them.

4. Officers in the army and navy, and other persons residing abroad, assured upon equitable terms.

5. Immediate, survivorship, and deferred Annuities.

All the rates will be found to have been made upon the lowest possible computation consistent with security.

JOSEPH BERRIDGE. Secretary.

### MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Commission Sale.

### MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.

HAVE received the following GOODS for Sale *on Commission*, viz.

Double Barrelled **Pistols** by "*Rabone*," at Rs.120 per pair.

Single Barrelled **Holster Pistols** in handsome Mahogany cases, by the same maker, at 85 Rupees per pair.

Double Barrelled **Fowling Pieces** by "*Rabone*," in cases complete, at Rs. 120 each, *to close an Invoice.*

New and improved Wove **Wire Dish Covers,** at Rs. 30 per set of *six*; also **Wire Plate Covers** to match.

German Silver **Drinking Mugs** with Plate Glass Bottoms, at 3¾ at 5 Rs. each.

Britannia Metal do., at from 25 to 35 Rs. per dozen.

Military **Saddles** with Holsters, &c. complete, Rupees 56.

New Regulation Military **Flat Bridles,** with polished Bits, at Rups. 20 to 25 each.

Best Steel twisted **Snaffle Bits** at 4½ Rups.

White **Surcingles,** 1½ Rs. each.

**Stirrup Leathers,** 1½ Rs. per pair.

Double **Shot Belts,** at 5 Rs. each.

Best quality Metal **Tea** and **Coffee Pots,** made to order of assorted sizes, at Rups. 1½ to 3¾ each.

Hunting **Whips** at 7 Rs.

Spare **Balls** and **Pulleys** for Argand Lamps, at Rs. 11 per set.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' handsome **Riding Whips**

ALSO,

A handsome assortment of the best London printed MUSLIN and COTTON DRESSES of two, three, five and seven colors, at 7 Rs. each.

**Japan Silk** and **Silk Foulard Dresses,** at Rs. 30 per Dress.

**Mandarin Silk Dresses,** at Rs. 18 ea.

**Swiss Muslin Dresses** of the latest patterns, at Rups. 7 each.

A few pieces of newest fashion **Bonnet Ribbons,** at 1 Rupee per yard.

Handsome **Chalis Dresses,** Rups. 14 each.

An assortment of best London printed **Flannel** for Ladies Dressing Gowns, *Warranted fast colors,* at 2 Rs. per yard.

A quantity of best London **Cottons** and "*Walker's*" gold eyed **Needles,** each in handsome boxes.

A choice assortment of Ladies' and Children's STOCKINGS and GLOVES, and Gentlemen's real Paris KID GLOVES.

LIKEWISE,

Cash and Deed **Boxes** with "*Chubb*" and "*Bramah*" Locks, and a few spare "*Chubb*" LOCKS.

A few very Superior London-made Ladies **Scizzors** and Gentlemen's best **Razors** and **Penknives.**

Also a few best London-made Velvet Hunting **CAPS.**

And a fresh invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, consisting of assorted PICKLES, SAUCES. Essence of COFFEE, &c. at moderate prices.

### MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.

HAVE also received for Commission Sale,

A few dozens Crown brand Sillery CHAMPAGNE, quarts, Rs. 40, pints 25 per dozen.

Clossmann's 1st quality CLARET, in English quart bottles, at 30 Rs. per dozen.

London particular MADEIRA, in six dozen cases, at Rs. 22 per dozen.

Best Copenhagen Cherry BRANDY in pints, at 12 Rs. per dozen.

Apollo Street, 15th Nov. 1841.

### VALUABLE JEWELLERY FOR SALE.

### MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.

HAVE received for COMMISSION SALE, from an eminent Jeweller in London, a new and choice selection of JEWELLERY as follows, and which is now on show at their Rooms in Apollo Street.

Ladies' solid gold **RINGS,** set in precious stones, each in Morocco case—Rs. 8 to 17 each.

Pairs of fancy jet solid gold **Earrings,** Rs. 6.

Carved do. Rs. 6 at 12.

Black **centre pieces** of different patterns, from 3 at 4 Rs. each.

Black **Buckles,** Rs. 6.

Plain Jet Slab **Brooches** set in solid fine Gold, Rs. 12½ each.

Jet **BROOCHES,** set in Onyx, Pearls, &c. from Rs. 1½ at 3 each.

Very rich Gold **BROOCHES** from Rs. 13 at 26 each.

Gold-gilt waist **Buckles** from Rs. 2½ to 4 each.

Ladies Gold-gilt **TIARAS** at Rs. 5 each.

Gold **WATCH HOOKS** from Rs. 6 to 10 each.

Handsome Gold **Necklaces,** in cases lined with velvet, from 80 to 150 Rs.

Ladies best Silver **THIMBLES** at 12 Rs. per dozen.

Very handsome Gilt do. at Rs. 30 per dozen (in Leather cases.)

London made spare Gold Breguet **WATCH KEYS** at Rs. 6 each.

Colored Gold EARRINGS at from Rs. 29 to Rs. 44 per pair.

A Torqoise suit in case complete at Rs. 80.

Gem, Onyx, Regard. Ruby, Pearl Half Loop, and Ruby and Emerald RINGS, in Morocco cases at from 20 to 24 Rs. each.

A single Diamond RING at Rs. 80.

Colored Gold BRACELETS from Rs 75 to 95 per pair.

Gold **Lockets** from 7 at 25 Rs. each.

Wedding **Rings** 6 Rs. each.

Small Gold SEALS with Devices at Rs. 6 each; And a few sets of fine Enamelled Gold **Studs** at 8 Rs. per set.

N. B. These Goods will be found upon inspection, of the newest and most fashionable style, and, being consigned on account of the maker, are moderately priced to ensure a ready sale.

Apollo Street, 15th Nov. 1841.

### AUCTION SALE.

ON THURSDAY next, the 18th Instant, Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. will submit to Public Auction, the following Goods, viz:—a choice assortment of SADDLERY from *Middlemore* of London, consisting of the following, viz. Gentlemen's best Hunting Saddles, Spare Stirrup Leathers, Best Stable Head Collars with Chains (plain;) Snaffle and Bridles with steel Bits, Spare Martingales, Spare Wegmouth Heads and Reins, and best Patent double Shot Belts; the remainder of an Invoice of *Silver Hunting Watches,* Fresh *Oilman's Stores* from *Batty,*" of London, consisting of cases of assorted Sauces in Pint and Quart Bottles, assorted Pickles in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen Pints, *Dunn's* Essence of Turkey Coffee, in ½ and ¼ Pint Bottles; an Invoice of Glass and Plated Ware, consisting of Ring Cut Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Finger Glasses, Wine Coolers, Indian Shades, Hanging and Argand Lamps, Tea and Coffee Pots, Waiters, Bottle Stands, &c. An Invoice of *Paints in Kegs of 28lbs each,* viz., Lead colored paint, Brunswick Green, *in Oil,* Blue Paint, Black, Yellow, Permanent Green, Copper Green, *Verdigris in Varnish,* do. in small Crystals (18*lb. Kegs*), and White Lead.—ALSO, Brunswick Green, *in Powder,* do. Victoria, do Brighton; *Imperial Yellow, Chrome, and Chinese Blue.* in boxes of 5lbs. each; Powdered Verdigris, and, Celestial Blue *in Powder.*

LIKEWISE.

The remainder of an Invoice of Coach Maker's and House Painter's Brushes; an Invoice of Stationery, comprising *Best Royal Printing Paper* 4to. Bank Post Paper, Blue Wove Post Paper, Yellow and White Quills, India Rubber, Sealing Wax of assorted colours, &c., Red Pencils, Children's Watches and Brass compasses; and *to close an account,* a quantity of sound Champagne, (*Ullaged*) and about 30 dozens of Port Wine.

ALSO.

On account of the underwriters, a Bale containing 20 Bundles of China Raw Silk, landed in a Saltwater damaged state—Marked D. AND M. B. AND Co. (G. F. R. S.)

AT 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Conveyances that may offer.

Apollo Street, 15th Nov. 1841.

### TO MESSES AND FAMILIES AT OUT-STATIONS.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. beg to announce, tha they are prepared to meet all orders from Outstations, for every description of article they may be favored with instructions to supply.

Their CHARGES will be 5 (five) per cent. (*Commission*), superadded to the Market prices of the articlee supplied, which will, in all cases, be WARRANTED of ths quality, and description ordered.

TERMS.—*Cash*, or a reference for payment, after two months, at Bombay.

Apollo Street, *9th November* 1841.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

### MESSRS. P. R. DESOUZA & CO.

BEG to intimate to the public that they having misunderstood the Government order prohibiting other than the Post office authorities supplying the public with Palankeen Dawk between Poona, Panwell and Tanna, that they will now furnish Dawk on those roads to any who may honor them with their orders for such conveyances.

MESSRS. P. R. DE SOUZA AND Co., beg to intimate to the Public that in consequence of some misrepresentation circulated abroad, they beg to inform Gentlemen, &c. that they have employed Agents and Mookadums; to the former they have given sky-blue Cloth Belts and Silver breast plates, and to the latter the same colored Belts and Brass plates with the advertisers names on them. They further beg to intimate that they will not be answerable for any delay or misbehaviour that may occur, unless committed by their Agents or Mookadhums and their bills presented and paid, because many pretended Mookadhums are going about, and who resort to Gentlemen's Quarters at this station and receive work in the name of Messrs. P. R. DE SOUZA AND Co's Establishment.

POONA, 13th Nov. 1841.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

### EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS,

WILL SELL

**By Public Auction,**

ON THE 22D INSTANT,

THE ELEGANT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PLATE,

**CHINA WARE,**

**CARRIAGES AND HORSES,**

THE PROPERTY OF

WILLIAM KEYS FOGERTY, ESQ.,

AT HIS RESIDENCE, RAMPART ROW

(*His family proceeding to England,*)

THE same comprises a complete assortment of VALUABLE FURNITURE (made by the late R. FERRAR,) of **Drawing, Dining, Bed,** and **Dressing** Rooms, of rich **Green** Silk **Damask** Jackwood **Couches, Ottoman, Pier, Card,** and **Side** Tables, with Marble SLABS, CHANDELIERS (moon with Drops) Pedestal LAMPS of the latest improved Patent HANGING (GILT MOON) LAMPS, 5 Light Wall GIRANDOLES with Drops &c. Large PIER GLASSES, PICTURES, CLOCKS (French and English) and Table Bijouterie.—ALSO a very ELEGANT GRAND UPRIGHT SELF ACTING PIANO FORTE with 4 Barrels, made to ORDER by MESSRS. ROLFE and SONS, Cornhill, London. LARGE MUSICAL BOXES, a solid Spanish MAHOGANY DINING TABLE, WARDROBES, &c.

Particulars of which will be published in Catalogues

The Property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

### GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.'S FIFTH LOTTERY.

**All Prizes and no Blanks.**

ON 228* Whole Tickets of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1649 Chances at Co.'s Rs. 17 per each Chance or in advance 10 Rs. The Drawing will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on the 25th November Next.

CHEAP SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | of | 50 | Whole | Tickets. |
| 1 Ditto | of | 20 | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 1 Ditto | of | 10 | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 1 Ditto | of | 5 | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 2 Ditto. 2 | each of | 4 | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 5 Ditto. 1 | each of | 5 | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 10 Ditto. ½ | each of | 5 | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 20 Ditto. ¼ | each of | 5 | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 200 Ditto. ⅛ | each of | 25 | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 1408 Ditto. 1/16 | each of | 88 | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 1649 | | 217 | | |

CONDITIONS.

* The remaining Eleven whole Tickets shall be disposed as follows:

The first drawn Number of the Scheme shall be entitled to two and the last to one, whole Ticket, and every Hundredth drawn Number shall have a prize of Half a Ticket, Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount of Co.'s Rs. 17 at once or only 10 Rupees as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining the Prizes. and the prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or Cash, agreeably to the desire of the Drawing.

Mofussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances, as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage, but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

Early applications to be made from Mofussil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors Office with remittance, or to their Agents.

GOBINCHUNDER GOOPTO & CO.

*Projectors.*

NUNDO COOMARCHOWDRY.

*Trustee.*

NOTE. Projectors Office is at new China Bazar No. 98, in front of Messrs. Cockerell & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

# INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

## North West Provinces.

We have received little news from the 'far West,' and from what we stated in our last issue, we have every reason to believe that our correspondence from that quarter will be very irregular for some time yet. Our friends have rougher employment, we fear, than ordinary, or we should have been favored ere this with some further intelligence of their movements. This disappointment to ourselves and readers is another item in the long list of crimes, which Lord Auckland is about to take home with him, as something to shew for his newly acquired Earldom.—*Agra Ukhbar, Nov.* 6.

The Calcutta Courier, whose constant ambition it is to appear the wisest and most knowing of our respected Cotemporaries of the Ditch, and whose smallest modicum of intelligence (we speak not of his intellect, but, *quasi* professionally of his local news) is laid before the startled public under the imposing sanction of 'authority,' has added another candidate to the distinguished honor of succeeding Lord Auckland in the Governor Generalship of India. This is, according to our friend 'learned in the law, no other than Lord Clare, only the other day, Governor of Bombay.

Rumour has now given us no less than three candidates for the highest office in the country. Lords Stuart de Rothesay, Heytesbury and Clare.

Some of our readers may, perhaps possess a little curiosity respecting the degrees and pedigrees of these nobleman. We have taken the trouble of consulting the Peerage for the satisfaction of so laudable a curiosity.

The first named is Charles Stuart, Baron Stuart de Rothesay of the Isle of Bute, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, G. C. B. and P. C., who was during many years our Ambassador at Paris. His Lordship is the eldest son of the late Hon'ble Sir Charles Stuart of Bute and was born in 1779. He married Lady Elizabeth Margaret Yorke, 3rd daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke, by whom he has children—the eldest, the Hon. Charlotte, if living, being 24 years of age. His Lordship must now be in his 63rd year!

William A'Court, Baron Heytesbury of Heytesbury, Wilts, in the Peerage of Great Britain and a Baronet, G. C. B. and P. C. was, as our readers will remember, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Russia in the year 1833. His Lordship is the son of Sir William Pierce Ashe A'Court, many years M. P. for Heytesbury, and was born in 1779. He married in 1808, Maria Rebecca, 2nd daughter of the late Hon'ble William Bouverie of Radnor, by whom he has had a numerous family. He must also be in his 63rd year!

John Fitz Gibbon, Earl of Clare, &c., a Privy Counsellor and late Governor of Bombay, is the son of the 1st Earl Clare, who was Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. He was born in 1792, and was married in 1826, to the Hon'ble Elizabeth Julia Georgiana Burrell, 3rd daughter of Peter, 1st Lord Gwydyr, and the late Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby. Lord Clare must now have entered his 50th year.

From the above, our readers will be able to judge for themselves, better than we can, of the chance each has of improving his prospects by Staff or other appointments, in the event of the succession of any one of these noblemen to Lord Auckland's chair—and whether that chance rest or not on a firmer basis than that of acquaintance, relationship or distant connection. We know little of the characters of these noblemen and less of their intellectual calibre and personal habits. Lord Clare is perhaps, more known in India from his having been the school-fellow and bosom friend of Byron, and some time Governor of Bombay; and as to Lord Heytesbury, we know that he was in the act of leaving home once before, for these parts, on the same errand now imputed to him. *Au reste*, we doubt not that they are 'all honourable men' and a very merry-Tory-ous trio!—*Ibid.*

## Agra.

Mr. W. H. Tyler entered on the duties of the Agra Commissionership, in succession to Mr. Hamilton, on the 3rd instant.

Dr. Login, late Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and lately on duty in Affghanistan, arrived at the station this morning, and proceeds to Lucknow to-morrow.

Dr. Ranken arrived during the week.

A letter from Cawnpore states that Major Johnston, Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, marched from Cawnpore with upwards of 600 Recruits (for the different Corps of Her majesty's service up the country), on the morning of the 3d October. We understand that those for the Lancers and 9th Foot have received a route viâ Delhi.

Captain Norman, Her Majesty's 31st Regiment, was to march in command of a Detachment of Recruits (39) for his own Corps on the morning of the 4th October. The 52d Native Infantry were to march for Allahabad on the 5th instant, where they embark for Barrackpore. Thus Cawnpore is nearly deserted, and in consequence, it is expected that the Commander-in Chief, who was to arrive on the 11th instant, would not overstay the fourth day.

In consequence of the death of Qazee Qadir Bukhah, Moonsiff of Meerut, a stir has been created among the late examinees at Agra, some of whom have hopes of succeeding to the vacancy, on the strength of their attainments in Mahomedan juris-prudence.—*Ibid.*

## Calcutta.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Clown*, Townsend, from Singapore 8th Oct.; the *Liverpool*, Halley, from New York 20th June, and the *Patriot*, Morris, from Penang 9th Oct.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 2.

The *Orissa* and *Eagle* schooners, which have lately been fitted up as gun-boats, will, we understand, leave town to-morrow for Maulmain. Each vessel is armed with a twenty-four pounder brass howitzer, traversing on a circle, and four musqueatoons. The gun is well and securely fixed, and will deal dire destruction around, if we are ever engaged with the Burmese. The Orissa is commanded by Captain Benett, the Eagle by Lieut. Fell, of the Indian Navy. We think the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Coast should have instructions to place six European artillerymen on board of each vessel, for we fear the lascars are unable to work the guns properly.—Ibid.

We understand that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, with the view of affording time for the embarkation of passengers, desirous of proceeding from Egypt to India by the Company's Steam Packets, have determined that those packets shall in future be detained at Suez, for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours after the mails for India have been put on board, and directions have been accordingly received, to give suitable instructions on the subject to the commanders of the Packets dispatched to Suez from Bombay.—Ibid.

We are glad to see, that the Medical Retiring Fund is in active operation, though it has not yet attained its full vigour. Four annuities have been accepted.—The annuitants are Surgeons R. Rankine, W. Duff, W. Stevenson. (Jun.) and James Duncan. Five more more annuities will be available up to July next, before which time we hope the Bonus Fund will come into play, and the members of the service will no longer show any backwardness in accepting annuities.—The Boon, too—the Boon—when that does come, there will be more promotion.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 1.

### Docking Company.

A Special Meeting of the Docking Company takes place this forenoon, at 11 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to determine on the renewal or dissolution of co-partnership.—Ibid.

### Berhampore.

The following is an extract of a letter from Berhampore, dated the 24th instant.

"An accident of a very appalling character occurred in the native city yesterday evening. The circumstances are these. A number of Hindoos engaged in the celebration of their annual festival, were amusing themselves by discharging matchlocks and other fire arms. They had a large quantity of powder contained in an earthen vessel, and one unfortunate man, who was abstracting a portion for the purpose of re loading his piece, accidentally let fall a part of his lighted match, which coming into contact with the inflammable material immediately ignited, and the consequence of the explosion was that several of the crowd were more or less injured; some, I regret to say, very seriously.

"I am happy to inform you that the condition of the Native and European soldiers is excellent in the extreme, there being but very few cases of sickness in the hospitals. This is the more remarkable when the charge consequent on the breaking up of the rains is borne in mind, and certainly reflects great credit upon the arrangements perfected by the presiding medical officers."—*Calcutta Star, Oct.* 30.

Our Ferozepore correspondent writes us word, that intelligence has been received at that place, to the effect, that the communication between Peshawur and Caubul has been cut off—the people, in the neighbourhood of the latter place, having risen *en masse*. We do not pledge ourselves to the accuracy of this report—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 3.

### A Prognostic by Hindoo Astrologers.

This day has been calculated by Hindoo Astrologers as particularly unlucky and one from which will be dated some great and extraordinary calamity to the country. On this day, according to their computations, the conjunction of the planets and celestials influences will be identical with that which happened about six thousand years ago, on the very day when the universal slaughter begun between the two contending parties, one under *Dhrothrorostro* and the other under *Jodkeestir*, as recorded in the *Mahabharuth*. From this corresponding *aspect* of the heavenly bodies, some evil as disastrous and fatal is augured as the general massacre alluded to.—Ibid.

We understand that Captain Powell of the 28th N. I. at Barrackpore, has been selected to succeed Captain Dickson of the 51st regiment, as Brigade Major of that station.—Ibid.

We have heard that Major General Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K. C. B., has selected Cornet Roche, of H. M. 3d Light Dragoons for an extra Aid-de-camp. Cornet R. was Sir Joseph Thackwell's* Aid-de-camp, (and at several periods officiated as Assistant Adjutant General of division) during the Affghanistan campaign. He has been for some time back Adjutant of the Cavalry depot at Cawnpore.—Ibid

### Major Davidson.

(*From the Notes by an Idler in the Eastern Star.*)

The papers report that Major Davidson of the Engineers has been removed from the Service by the Court of Directors. This has been printed three or four times over as an item of news, and has not called forth, as I am aware, a single comment. I confess this is strange, unless what has been done is a very matter of course proceeding, which no reasonable man will believe until he is assured of it upon good authority. Is it the prerogative of the Honourable Court to dismiss an officer the Service by a stroke of the pen, without any investigation into the causes they may choose to think disqualify him from holding a Commission, without hearing him in his defence, nay without even the form of a conviction? This has been done in Major Davidson's case. He failed in proving any of the charges brought by him against Major Smith, and the Court was of opinon that the charges were 'groundless, vexatious and malicious.' It can be for nothing else than this; and let me ask upon what pretence, taking this finding to have been just, the Directors can have ventured to adopt so extreme a step? and if I am right in supposing it a novel exercise of power, with what propriety can it be passed silently over by a Service whose commissions under such tyranny would not be worth a month's pay, supposing the finding had simply been that the charges were 'groundless—that clearly would not necessarily have been a heavy reproach on the prosecutor, for he might have erred in judgment. We must therefore look to the finding 'vexatious and malicious' as the sole ground upon which his Commission has been taken away from him. Now supposing that Major Davidson was precluded by law from putting in such evidence as would have rendered doubtful that upon which the reproach was founded, is it not a monstrous injustice that without being allowed the opportunity to disprove the charge, he should be at once removed from the army! I believe that this is the fact, and that it is well known to many of his friends. But there is another very strong point in his favour, which should at least have protected him from this—I am inclined to say in the words of the Court Martial—'vexatious and malicious' persecution. The grounds upon which he was prepared to proceed with his charges were submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, who ordered the prosecution! Investigation might have proved them groundless, but with the knowledge that certain evidence he tendered, had been rejected, it was, as will probably appear to most people, a violent conclusion to arrive at that they originated in malice. But take it for granted that they did, and that this amounted to conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, ought *he* not to have been put upon his trial? Acquitting A of a particular charge, and accompany it with an expression of opinion unfavorable to B is not to *convict* B. A man cannot be tried and convicted by implication, any more than he can be hanged without trial because he is known to have been in company with a man who committed a capital offence for which he had suffered the extreme penalty of the law. It must be obvious to the commonest intellect that Major Davidson might have much evidence to disprove the charge of wickedly and maliciously fabricating charges, that he could not use, or might not even dream of using, as a prosecutor, for he would never be prepared for the fearful declaration the Court might make at the close of its proceedings. If justice is not altogether a chimera, a man can never be found guilty of that for which he has never been tried. *Major Smith* was on his trial—the Court Martial acquitted *him*, but all they added about the prosecutor was a declaration of opinon which may have been right or wrong, but which, whether right or wrong was no legal verdict of guilty. Upon the face of the proceedings then, for what is Major Davidson removed from the service? Because he broke down in his charges? And again I ask the Service is this dangerous precedent to pass unnoticed? I would ask those who must be better informed than myself on the subject—is there any prerogative that sanction it?

☞ We reprint this article, because it states the case with sufficient fulness, but we must add to it the information which the writer ask for, by assuring him (and any reader who may similarly misapprehend that part of the matter) that not only have the Court of Directors the undoubted *right* of dismissing an officer from their service without any trial, but that there are several instances of their having exercised that right. † The sovereign has a like right in regard to the Company's as well as the royal service, and in the latter it has *often* been exercised on occasions connected with courts-martial where the Prosecutor has failed to make good his charges. In this particular case, it is our own opinion that Major Davidson owes his fate to the Commander-in-Chief—not intentionally on His Excellency's part, but from the mode in which he imperfectly endeavoured to settle the business. Had His Excellency brought Major D. to trial it is probable that the result would not have been cashiering or dismissal, with but the Commander-Chief's remarks on Major Smith's trial before them, Government were bound to interfere; for he should either have gone farther, or not so far.—Ed. Eng.

* The gallant Officer as Brigadier on the Staff, though temporarily commanding a division, is not allowed an A. D. C.

† In the very same orders which contain Major D.'s removal, there is the removal of Ensign Jenkins, with equal summariness, and non-explanation.

## Madras.

### Captain Biden.

We learn that Captain Biden was to leave Bombay in the beginning of the month; he goes by sea to Pambaum, comes from thence to Tanjore, and so on to Madras.—*U. S. Gazette, Nov.* 5.

### Civil Service Items.

Mr. Forbes, Sub Collector of Tanjore, has applied for furlough to England, and Mr. Bishop at present officiating as Deputy Collector of Madras, will succeed to this situation. The difference between the Judges of the Sadder Udalut stil continues unsettled.—Ibid.

### Military Intelligence.

We learn from Kamptee that Colonel MacLeod arrived and took charge of the 6th Cavalry on the 22d ultimo. We are sorry to find that sickness still continues amongst H. M. 39th and the Artillery at the same station, and though but few fatal cases, at present occur 90 men of the 39th former corps are still in Hospital. We learn that Government have taken up the *Greenlaw*, which Vessel is fast discharging the remainder of the Arsenal Stores and takes in immediately Commissariat supplies for Troops proceeding in her to Moulmain. We received the following Items of intelligence in a letter from Kamptee last evening.

I am very sorry to inform you that Cholera has appeared among us. Its victims are as yet, principally followers but one Trooper of the 6th Light Cavalry has died from its effects 3 or 4 Natives die daily in the Regimental Bazaar of H. M. 39th. The death of Quarter Master Serjeant Thomas 43d N. I. is reported in to days orders, but I have not ascertained what he died of. The Dusserah is over. On Sunday the 24th the Rajah had his Troops out and went through the usual ceremonies of the last day in the feast. On Monday 25th there was a grand ball at the Residency. The weather still continues cloudy consequently agreeably mild though the cold weather is rather late in setting in."

Since the above was in type, we learn that the Ship *City of London* has also been taken up, and that the Commissariat were all yesterday very busy in provisioning her for the Troops.—Ibid.

Ootacamund, *October* 22.—This being the dull season in these regions, you must expect heavy ideas. The weather will not allow a bright thought 'to come.' Our mousoon seems to begin when it should end. If it goes on a little longer raining thus bitterly, not a drop at all [according to the pluviometer average table for the last ten years] can we fairly expect in 1842. We shall have the pure springs to play though, and that's some comfort. These are exceedingly numerous, and a few brought down the slopes of high mountains have a magnificent look, when the sun in his glory stares them full in the face. But like all pleasures, alloy steps in as welcome as a poor relation, and the delight I once felt in quaffing 'Adam's Ale' is on the wane. I read a confounded Author not long ago, who stoutly maintains, "that much water drinking ossifies the nerves and sinews in time;" so not wishing to become a stiff old man before *my time*, I think it prudent to warm the cool fluid sometimes with a little strengthening mixture, and to keep up the fermentation of the stomach by a large glass of Hodgson, every alternate day.

It is quite amusing to a roving laughing mind to read all that is written in Madras of your *ice* doings. Has it entered into no one's head yet to bring this luxury down from the Hills instead of all the way from America? During the best part of the months of November, January and February, ice may be found in profusion on all the low ground here, and were chatties of the depth of milk dishes, filled with water and put out at night, enough to load a Ship might be collected in half a score of hours. Next, proper pails should be made, of double block-tin, airtight, with false sides, tops and bottoms removed from the vessels inside 3 or 4 inches, the interstices filled with gunny or other better heat non-conductors; and they should be *very strong* so that the ice could be *pounded firmly* into them: a well covered bandy would thus safely take a load to Botany Bay: and if expedition was required, a light horse cart might be used. You are aware, I suppose, that laden Bandies now come up through Capt. G. A. Underwood's Seegoor pass. If you would improve the system, collect the ice at the top of the Carcoor or Koondah passes, distant from water carriage on the Baypoor river only 30 miles, and let it double the Cape on its natural element; but there is no fear if you will only pack well and shut out all visiting breezes—the larger the pail the better. Now, why should we send our money to America, when, from our own resources, we could do better with it at home? Do not, I pray of you, fail to put this information in some corner out of the way, so that brother Jonathan see it not. Fancy what he would think—he can bring the commodity thousands and thousands of miles, and we can't send it 30 to the river side, or 300 or so altogether by land!!! Dear me! how the thief would laugh at us!—Athenæum, Nov. 2.

Dharwar, *October* 24.—The European belonging to H. M. 4th or K. O. mentioned in my last letter, who was tried by a District Court Martial at this station, was sentenced to receive a hundred lashes on the back and to forfeit his good conduct pay for *two* years.

The Field Detachment returned to Belgaum on the 6th instant, its services being no longer required at Dharwar. The compound of the jail and its vicinity looked very bare after its departure.

The Detachment of the 47th Regiment N. I. that was stationed at Gudduck, has rejoined Regimental Head Quarters, its services being no longer required here, as the country all round is quiet at present.

Additional medical aid is needed, consequent on the numerous Detachments ordered out to different villages. It is too bad to see a hundred or more men proceed on Detachment duty without any medical assistance whatever. I hope this may attract the notice of the proper authorities.

There has been very heavy rain at this station since the beginning of the present month. I understand that if it does not shortly cease, the crops are likely to be injured.

It is rumoured that *two* companies of the 47th Regiment N. I. are likely to proceed shortly to Vingorla in charge of the Badeny rebels as have been sentenced to transportation, &c.

I hear that the Bombay Government has ordered all the small forts in the Dooab to be destroyed, particularly those strong holds that a resolute enemy might put in a good state of defence. People have been sent from Belgaum to destroy the fort of Nepanee.

Captain J. Blaxland, 47th Regiment N. I., has been appointed in D. O. to act as Engineer at this station, until further orders, consequent on Lieut. W. G. Hebbert, ex-Engineer, Bombay Establishment, having left this for England, *via* Bombay.

E. B. Mills, Esq. Magistrate and Collector of Dharwar, will leave this for England *via* Bombay on the 26th instant. A. N. Shaw, Assistant Political Agent Belgaum, is expected here daily, to assume charge of the Collector's Department, &c.

*Arrivals.*—Major W. Sadlier; Lieutenant W. M. Campbell; Assistant Surgeon J. Mouat, all of H. M. 4th or K. O. Regiment.

*Departure.*—The Rev. J. Taylor, Missionary, to Belgaum.—Ibid.

## Singapore.

### Captain Page's Narrative of the Destination of "Sultana," and Captivity in Borneo Proper.

At 9 P. M. on the 4th of January the *Sultana* was under doublereefed topsails to a fresh North Easterly gale with heavy sea and rain, when her main-topmast and main-mast head were shivered by Lightning; and several of the crew in, and on, the forecastle being knocked down, made me conclude it had passed from the ship by the chain cables. At 11-30 smoke was discovered issuing from below, fore and aft, and the decks much heated. We endeavoured to get at the Gunpowder but found it impossible, and being of opinion the fire was generally below, the ship was hove to, and with much difficulty we succeeded in hoisting out the long boat, the flames forcing themselves up the mainhatchway and the vessel pitching heavily. On this occasion, as well as all throughout, the greatest credit is due to the Officers, Gunners, and Seacunnies. The boats were dropped astern, and the small quantity of biscuit, &c. in them was nearly all rendered useless from the salt water. At 1-30 A. M. on the 5th, not knowing how soon she would blow up, the chief officer and myself joined the boats. At this time every thing was rapidly burning on deck, and about 15 minutes afterwards the masts fell, when the poop became a mass of fire and wreck

We remained near the hull until 9, and then made sail in the long boat, with a top-gallant studying sail, taking the other boats in tow, for the wreck of the French frigate *Magicienne*, which was lying in 3 feet water on the S. E. extreme of the Bombay Shoal, bearing S. W. about 40 miles, intending to fit out from her and proceeded to Singapore. At day-light on the 5th, went within a few feet of the wreck, but could not effect a landing; the wind increasing and the boats falling to leeward, we made sail for the Land of Palawan than in sight. Served out for 3 days, ¼th part of a biscuit to each person, which was our entire stock and two wine glasses of water. Had fresh North Easterly winds with a most scorching sun. On the 9th the long boat was with great difficulty kept afloat. Lost sight of the cutter pulling in for the shore; Balaback Island N. E. distant 10 miles. On the 10th ran our boat on one of the Mangoak Islands, where we stopped some of our leaks and procured very bad water and a few shell fish. Found there two Malay huts with fires in them. On the 11th, expecting an attack from the Malays of the opposite shore, we lighted our fires and left in the dark, and from that time to the 16th, had light variable airs with strong currents, when we arrived at the entrance of the Borneo river in the extreme of misery, with the tide and wind setting us in and by no means of bringing up. Many of us had been twelve days with nothing more to eat then half a biscuit. There were in this boat Mrs. Page, and her attendant Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Miss DeSouza, Mr. Gill the chief officer, Mr. Young, A. Loise, the Nakhoda, myself and lascars. We determined on applying to the Sultan for provisions to enable us to reach Singapore, and took in a pilot from one of his boats. This man informed us, that a ship had left the roads for Singapore two days before, and that three prows were preparing to start by the next moon, in which no doubt, the Sultan, whom he described to be an excellent old man, would order us a passage, as he repeatedly did the same with others in our situation. When within a few miles of the Sultan's house we were boarded by a heavily armed boat, which brought directions from the Sultan to take us and our effects before him and he would be responsible for all. To this we submitted, and were landed in Borneo at an out-house of the Sultan's, where we were detained, and most of our clothes, &c. taken and examined by him. My butler had a box of trinkets of Mrs. Page's which was forced from him by one of the Sultan's people and given to the Sultan, whom I requested to see, but was told that was impossible as he was too great a man to be disturbed. At that time he was seen by the officers examining our parcels. He sent me a message by the gunner, the purport of which was that if we did not give up all we had to the person he had appointed. Pangeran Momain, his son-in-law, that the people around us, who afterward proved to be his private attendants, would take them and our lives, and if we did not wish to die we had better intrust every thing to his care, which should be returned when we left. An account was then taken in our presence and all valuables delivered to him accordingly, it being so evident he was determined to have them. We pointed out the man that stole the trinket box of whom they took no notice. They gave us some rice and fruit and we were removed to a small room belonging to one of the Rajahs, and being thoroughly exhausted went to sleep. Immediately on awaking I went to look after our boat, but only found part of her hull remaining, the Sultan having taken every thing from her even to the iron work, which we saw repeatedly afterwards in his house. On returning I found a disgusting looking Malay, who told us he was the Sultan, and we must always address him Patik Toonkoo, and that we were truly fortunate in having fallen into his kind care, as any other Rajah would have taken all we brought and then killed us. He then, without waiting a moment, started off accompanied by a train of armed men and boys, his constant attendants. I followed and requested to purchase provisions saying we intended repairing our boat and leaving for Singapore in a few days. He replied he was far too good a King to permit us to leave in so small a boat, that he had a large Government prow which should be dispatched in a few days with us for Singapore, and that, as his most anxious wish was to gain the favorable opinion of the English, he had ordered clothes to be made for us, and we should be sent away loaded with presents. This I did not believe, and told him our own boat with a little provision would answer our purpose much better than his, and that we would certainly give him a high character at Singapore. At this he was much displeased and desired me to leave him. This day we were fed on boiled grass and the heads and tails of small fish, the bodies of which we had the satisfaction of seeing the Malays appropriate to themselves. The same description of food continued 10 days, with the exception of one duck; served so economically that it lasted our party of 11 in number, 4 days, with a piece of tough buffalo. Amongst other things he had 340 Dollars of the chief mate which I demanded to defray our expenses, but he would not part with one of them. He now called constantly; pilfering on all occasions. Five days after our arrival I demanded our boat, when he told me if ever I mentioned her again he should be much annoyed, as he wanted her himself, and then ordered his people to send me from his presence. I called the following day, and he said, in 7 days more the prow would be ready as they were only detained to have cabins made for the ladies. He advised me to be patient, as I was not a Captain in Borneo, and that he always did as he pleased. Mr. DeSouza and I, he said, were good men and he would give us our lives and liberty, but the Officers, who had not offended him in any way, should have *that*—placing his hand in a threatening manner on his kris.

Pangerang Esouf now arrived, who is next in rank to the Sultan, and a council was held, which consisted of the Sultan and four Rajahs. We were informed its result was that we should be all sent to Singapore in three days, if it was, the Pangerang would have ready to sail in two prows which gave us some clothes and a buffalo calf, in 15 days. He Sultan took without ceremony. I received part of which the Page, and received a rug instead two. I requested a bed for Mr. were now allowed one Rupee [illegible] months afterwards. We and our prospect of leaving, [illegible] day in value, with which, ed. The Sultan after [illegible] we became somewhat reconcilturb us, but he must [illegible] told me he was sorry to dis- take place there, [illegible] have our apartment for a wedding to This was the [illegible] as we were to honor it in our new clothes. narangued [illegible] last we heard of either. The lascars used to be by him, and told the Captain was a bad man, &c. His son-in-law promised he would use his influence to procure our liberty, provided I engaged to give him the pre-

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ference in taking the child when born. This I gave him to understand was quite out of the question. I requested the Sultan to permit us to leave in a private prow about to sail, but he said we must go in his, and asked me which of the things we had left in his charge, I should require—I replied he might have them all and our boat also, if he did not prevent us departing immediately; but he observed he must have his present as well, to shew my heart was pure towards him, and that we ought to think ourselves well off with our lives, and I had better not attempt to write to Singapore, as God would assist in getting us there. I said we had lost every thing in the ship, and could not give more than he already possessed of ours. The next day he offered me some sweet rice and said what he had of ours was of no value. I told him the property in his possession belonging to the Officers and myself, was worth at least 3,000 Drs. that he might have it and our boat, if he sent us to Singapore at once, to which he replied, he feared there was little prospect of his recovering the trinket box for me as the Malays were very cunning thieves, all excepting himself, he was like an Englishman, as he had never uttered a falsehood, or stolen anything in his life. Mr. DeSouza and I then accompanied him in a canoe up the river, when he amused himself blowing a boatswain's call he had forced from one of the tyndals by threatening him with 5,000 lashes. It was attached to one of Mr. Page's guard chains, which he wore round his neck, and was in the trinket box when taken. We repeatedly saw him afterwards with her rings over his fingers, taken from the same box. An old blind Rajah, his usual companion, boasted of their having cut of an English vessel and killed her officers, without the British government taking the least notice of it. The Officers names were Dixon, Walker, Campbell, and Tate, and 22 Europeans, who all *died* about the same time!—We were now ordered, by the Sultan, to leave our few remaining articles, and were conducted through a scorching sun over a passage of sticks 70 yards in length, elevated on piles 10 feet above the mud, most of them either rotten or broken, a difficult task for an active person. Mrs. Page had to go repeatedly on her hands and knees, which might have been obviated, had the scoundrel allowed me to procure a canoe. We found a wretched hut for our reception, with one side of it as a fire place, without a door, and when it rained we might as well have been in the open air. Four places of a similar description were on the same platform with us, occupied by the Sultan's slaves. Our few effects were taken to his house and examined by himself, when he stole several of them. The allowance daily decreased, and we had numbers of armed men and boys continually in our room, who examined our food, and committed the most disgusting acts. He took the flannel shirt off my back himself, and sent for those of the Officers. On the 26th of February we heard the DeSouzas had settled with him to leave in a few days by promising a large sum of money. He now would not see us, and enquired men to strike me amongst the lascars, and who were ordered not to supply us with wood and water. I accidentally met him, when he said he had heard the boats would be ready in a few days, and we should all be sent to Singapore. He demanded what present I intended making him—I again mentioned the jewel box, &c. At this he was vexed and said I must consider that, and all we had brought here, as burnt in the ship, and our lives would have been lost also if he had not given them us. I offered him 500 Drs. being convinced he would not allow us to leave without some fresh inducement, at which he laughed in my face. Pangeran Eusof now returned after an absence of 45 days instead of 15. We immediately called on him but were received without civility. He said the Sultan would do as he pleased, and the prows would leave the next moon for all that he knew. The Sultan now sent for Mrs. Page's wedding ring, observing that the English custom was the same as theirs not to take it off the finger, but that was nothing to him, he wanted it. It was sent him the following day, when he told me he did not care whether I was angry about the ring or not, and that he would make me answerable for my wife's acts. Our means of procuring food was now stopped altogether. I demanded what he intended doing with us, he replied he had given us our lives, and wanted his present, but would not say how much. I offered 2,000 Drs. for all, but he would not allow me to mention the lascars, and directed me to sign documents to the amount of 2,750, for the officers and myself and he would send to Singapore for the money.

We mentioned to Pangeran Eusof we had no food, when he laughed, but made no reply. I then told him if he would supply us with provisions and use his influence to procure us a passage, we would make him a present of 1,000 Drs. at which he promised to speak in our favour to the Sultan, and said if we would make him our friend, that he did not want the 1,000 Drs; all he wished was to assist poor men in distress, but we must promise to give all the money we sent for into his hands, and he would take care of us, until one of our party returned from Singapore with it, and we had better send for all the funds we could raise, and he procure merchandise for them and insure me a large profit. The following morning he requested me to write a list of upwards of Sp. Drs. 1,000 worth of articles, which he gave Mr. Gill instructions to bring as his present, informing me that we must pay besides for all we had from him; and on the 30th of March we took up our abode in an out-building close to his house. Mrs. Page was confined the night after, and all went well with her, notwithstanding her wretched situation. The Sultan now ordered us to make all the Rajahs presents, and we were obliged to give notes to the amount of 2,500. The prows were to sail in 4 days, but did not leave until the 23d of May, when they took Mr. Gill, Miss and Mr. DeSonza and 3 native servants, we being detained as hostages. Pangeran Eusof's brother Pangeran Yacob, informed us the Sultan had sold us to Pangeran Eusof; this we heard from all quarters. About this time a teak-built vessel of 30 tons, or thereabouts, arrived, jury rigged, which the Malays said the pirates had given them for 19 Drs. She had been a cutter and likely a Dutch trader or gun-boat. Pangeran Eusof allowed us sufficient to procure food 1½ Rupees per day, and was kind in sending Mrs. Page, tea, &c. and sold us some cloth for a change of clothes. They now commenced building what they called forts; several prows were converted into gun-boats, and their conversation was generally about fighting white men. On the 29th of July we saw our boat burnt for the iron work. On the 5th of August an English schooner was reported to have anchored in the Roads. All our lascars were sent out of the way and closely guarded, and the entire force of Borneo went to the river's entrance, as we feared, to cut her off. On the 9th Pangeran Eusof returned and told us the schooner had come to trade, but on being questioned he admitted she had demanded us, but the Sultan had decided not to let us go, until his prows and the money arrived from Singapore, should 10 ships be sent. Many of the Malays had told us that if their people were detained by the English Government, they would murder every European they could get hold of and that the Sultan now regretted that he did not kill us in the first instance. Pangeran Eusof had expressed himself much pleased at the manner in which the Sultan had acted, and informed me the prows Mr. Gill went in were dismasted, and blockaded by pirates. He desired me to write to Singapore, and he would send the letter by one of his prows, to say that we were determined not to leave until a ship was sent for us, as we feared the pirates, and that the schooner, which now proved to be the Royalist, R. Y. S. nobly sent by Mr. Brooke from Serawak for us, was too small—I advised him to persuade the Sultan to let us depart in the prow, as we did not fear pirates, and he might send a person with us to settle accounts, but I positively refused to write, as the Singapore authorities would now certainly know our situation. He asked us if I had written to Mr. Gill for ships of war, but he observed, "I dont care whether you have or not, as it will be the worse for yourselves, as our forts are now all ready and we don't fear them. On the 25th. 18 of the crew that were in the cutter arrived from Muludu which place they reached two days after we lost sight of them, 9 of that party died from eating oysters and green mangoes on landing, and 19 are still near Muludu, which with those who were in the long boat, accounts for all that were on board the Sultana. They brought a report of an European lady being near there, whose husband along with the officers of the ship were killed by the Rajah 15 years since. She attempted to destroy herself at their death, but was prevented by the Rajah, by whom, she is said to have a family. She begged the lascars to inform the English of her wretched situation, but as they only saw her they learnt no further particulars. On the 2nd of September, we heard that 7 ships were in the Roads, and two steam vessels like mountains. All their force were dispatched to the forts and I was told that it was all my fault as I had sent for them—Extra guards were placed over us, and they said if a Malay was killed it would be bad for me. On the 3d a boat arrived from the H. C. Steam Vessel Diana, with Pangerang Eusof, who ordered me immediately to go to the vessel as the Captain wanted to see me alone—I positively refused to leave without the rest of our party and after a good deal of palaver we started from Borneo, accompanied by Pangeran Eusof, and arrived on board the Diana 2 hours afterwards. We found her the only vessel, and that she had been sent by the Singapore authorities. She was at anchor within gun shot of their absurd and harmless forts, and to the gallant manner in which Captain Conglet on stood up the river I entirely attribute his success. We heard to our very deep regret, that the prow Messrs Gill and the DeSouzas went in was not forthcoming, altho' a gun boat had been sent by the Singapore authorities in search of her. Captain Congleton with much difficulty procured all the people that arrived in Borneo in the long boat, and 9 of those that came from Muludu, so there are now in Borneo 9 of the Sultana's crew. Messrs Zachariah and Co have sent a brig in search of the prow, and to their exertions we are particularly indebted. We have received the most generous kindness from Captain Congleton and all on board the Diana.

The late ship Sultana's Crew and Passengers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Page and Infant<br>Mr. Page<br>Mr. Alexander Young<br>Ship Nacoda and Crauey<br>Mrs. Anderson<br>Andrew Goise<br>37 Natives | Left Borneo in the H. C. Steam Vessel Diana on the 7th Sept. |
| Miss DeSouza.<br>Mr. G. H. W. Gill,<br>3 Native Servants,<br>9 Lascars in Borneo. | Left Borneo on 23rd May in a prow for Singapore |
| 19 Men at Muludu.<br>9 Dead. | |

87 Total on board the Sultana.—Ibid.

## Borneo Coal.

In our notice last week of the visit of the H. C Steamer Diana to Borneo Proper, we mentioned that she brought over specimens of a superior quality of Coal, which was procurable in that quarter in great abundance; and we are happy to learn on further inquiry that the institutions in which it is found are peculiarly easy of access A coal formation is found on Pulo Cheremin, an island at the embouchure of the Borneo River, extending along its Coast, and running out towards the sea, by which it is covered at high water, and also taking a direction inland; but to what depth or extent has not as yet been ascertained, although manifestly considerable. The coast of the island in fact presents a naked surface of Coal, and it is probably from the glistening appearance which it has when the tide is out, that the island has obtained its name of Pulo Cheremin or Mirror Island. In another island, about half a mile distant from it, called Pulo Kaiu Arrang, Coal is also found; but the specimens, as gathered from the surface, were very inferior; although further research might lead to the discovery of a much better description in this island also. The specimens taken from the formations on the mainland of Borneo Proper are excellent; and from all accounts it exists there in vast quantities, combined with great facility of access, being found close to the banks of the principal River, or its tributary branches. Some of the most intelligent Nakhodas from the country, who are now here, say that there are Mountains of Coal, by way of describing the quantity, and that hundreds of ships might be laden with it. This intelligence we conceive to be of great interest, and, viewed in connexion with the future establishment of a Steam communication to China, of the highest importance. Specimens of the Coal have been forwarded to Calcutta, and the subject will no doubt obtain the attentive consideration of the Supreme Government, and not only to further inquiry and research, but to effecting an arrangement with the Borneo chiefs to form depots of Coal on the coasts, which for a steamer, might be said to be on the high road to China.—Free Press, September 30.

## European Female at Borneo.

The mention by Captain Page that some of the lascars of the Sultana who had found their way to Maludu, (Northern extremity of Borneo) had there seen a European female, led to some inquiry on the subject by the local authorities and the following is a copy of the deposition of one of the Sultana's crew taken here in the cause of the investigation:—

HAJEE HASSAN, a Lascar of the late ship Sultana states, I was one of the party in the cutter which landed at Maludu; I cannot say how long I remained at that place; but I had been at Bruni ten days when the Steamer arrived; when at Maludu I lived at the house of a Syed and was treated very well. About three days after leaving Maludu for Bruni we touched at a place called Amboon for water, where there is a good harbour—there was about forty houses on the Beach. I had previously heard, when on board the boat from the Crew that there was a European female residing at Amboon, the house was pointed out to me which induced me to enter, it was raised on poles about six feet high, and situated in the centre of the Village, on entering I saw seated on a mat a European female; she was dressed in the Malay costume, there was a Malay woman seated near her, and five or six children playing about the house, I did not see any man in the house, I remained about a minute the European female did not attempt to leave nor did she say a word, she looked at me for a moment and then hung down her head; I am most positive she was a European female and about forty years of age; fair, with blue eyes and light hair—we remained at Amboon 2 days but I did not see the female, save on the occasion just stated. I heard that about fifteen years since the female alluded to had been taken to Amboon, but whether a Vessel had been wrecked or captured about that time I did not learn: Tarru Passook is inland of Amboon.

This is all the testimony that has been elicited; but, there seems no reason to question its truth, for what could have prompted the Lascar to invent any story of the kind? There is also to countenance his statement the fact of Missionaries and others who have of late years visited Borneo, having often heard mention made of a Europenn female being still in that neighbourhood. When our government adopts means, as it is no doubt it will, to effect the release of the 19 Lascars of the Sultana, who are still detained at Maludu, some clue may be discovered as to the identity of the female in question, and measures taken to release her.—Ibid.

## Domestic Occurrence.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Mazagon on the 43th Inst. the Wife of Mr. S. Rayment, High Constable of Police of a Daughter.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—We beg to give our unqualified contradiction to the unjustifiable attack made upon the professional character of Dr. Johnstone by M. Minchuela in your Friday's Gazette. In the first place there were no serious cases to produce the victims; and in the second, there was no medicine chest on board to abuse its contents. This, we owe to the kindness and ready attention, which Dr. Johnstone, ever paid to any case requiring his assistance, and with a recommendatiou to him to have nothing more to do with a person who can make such false and ungrounded assertions

We are Sir,

Your Obedient Servants,

A. McPHEIL.
Commander.
W. A. FENNER,
*Chief Officer.*
NACODA.

*Shaw in Shaw*, November, 13th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

My dear Mr. Editor,—I was very glad to see your answer to the ridiculous articles which the TIMES has put in his paper about the *Gazette*. But why does not your cotemporary say one word in reply? Is it because he *could* not? As an old Subscriber to your Paper, of 19 years standing, I hope you will persevere in the independent course with which you have commenced. I read your Paper aloud to a friend of mine, but he says he does not understand it. In pity to my friend let us know something more about your meaning.

Your well wisher,

ALIF.

## Contemporary Selection.

We had prepared some remarks on the state of the question betiwxt England and the United States; but as the space we had allocated for American extracts has already been filled up by political selections from the English Journals, we must alike defer original and selected matter to our next. It seemed in America to be believed, McLeod would be acquitted; but this is quite immaterial so far as national law is concerned. If America has a right to seize, and bring this man to trial, she has a perfect right to condemn and punish him, if she thinks fit. If the execution of McLeod be murder, then his seizure and imprisonment, with an intent to bring to trial, which might demand execution, was a compassing of murder. Preparations on the largest scale are said to be on foot to send an overpowering fleet of Steamers and ships of war to demand reparation of America. Private letters from distinguished sources give a far more alarming account of the state of matters than the papers supply. But we must reserve our observations till we are enabled to give the documents to which they relate.—*Times, Nov.* 13.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is hereby authorized to sign all Bills, Accounts, Vouchers and Receipts on account of the Proprietor of this Journal.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

*Bombay Gazette Office. 9th Nov.* 1841.

DATES OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | Nov 1 | CHINA | Aug. 24 |
| AGRA | Nov. 6 | DELHI | Nov. 3 |
| ALEXANDRIA | Oct. 18 | FRANCE | Oct. 6 |
| AUSTRALIA. | | HERAT | Oct. 3 |
| Adelaide | July 5 | LAHORE | Sept. 30 |
| Sydney | Aug. 25 | LONDON | Oct. 4 |
| Port Phillip | Augt. 5 | MADRAS | Nov. 5 |
| BURMAH. | | MANILLA | July 16 |
| Moulmein | Oct. 14 | MAURITIUS | Sept. 27 |
| Rangoon | 12 | NEPAUL | Oct. 22 |
| CABOOL | Oct. 4 | PENANG | Aug. 16 |
| CAIRO | Oct. 24 | PERSIAN GULPH | Sept. 29 |
| CALCUTTA | Nov. 4 | QUETTA | Oct. 12 |
| CANDAHAR | Oct. 5 | SCINDE | „ 20 |
| CEYLON | Oct. 21 | SINGAPORE | Sept. 23 |

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE

**Tuesday, November 16, 1841.**

GAZETTE OFFICE, 15th NOV.
Half past Two P. M.

THE following intelligence from China via Calcutta has just reached us:

Accounts from Singapore just received—mention the destruction of Amoy on the 26th Aug. with the loss of about 4,000 Chinese, and the re-occupation of Chusan. It is only from letters to Chinese that this intelligence is derived; but it seems to obtain belief, and is an event that will only be looked for by all our readers.—*Star, Nov.* 4.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter, dated Singapore, 12th Oct. 1841:—

'Since we had this pleasure on the 7th the *City of Palaces* has arrived from China and the *Mary Ann* from your port; by the former vessel we have intelligence from Macao down to the 16th ultimo; the mandarins were looking very sharp after the tea and silk smugglers from Canton and many of them had been seized—Trade generally was extremely dull and imports, particularly cotton, almost unsaleable. Opium sales were going on slowly at dollars 405 to 420; an improvement however was generally expected. The Chinese had again broken the Canton truce by barricading and blocking up the river in many places and making extensive warlike preparations; the Senior naval officer had in consequence found it necessary to commence hostilities which he did by moving his forces up the river, attacking and burning every village where he found the channels staked and killing several hundred Chinese. On his return down the river he blew up the fort at Ulungtung which put an end to the only remaining Bogue Fort. We have not heard of a blockade on the port of Canton being established.

From the fleet to the Northward, no official intelligence had been received, but many Chinese at Canton had letiters from Amoy stating that the fortifications and military stores at that place had all been totally destroyed by H. M. Ships on the 26th Aug. after a spirited resistance and much bloodshed among the Chinese; they also state that Chusan had been retaken with very little trouble. We have no doubt, but that these Chinese reports will prove by the next arrival, quite correct.

In our market we have no change to note. The *City of Palaces* will follow the *Columbine* in a few days.'—*Englishman, Nov.* 4.

WE have received Calcutta Papers to the 4th inst. and Madras to the 5th. The *Englishman* contains an extract from a Singapore paper relative to the adventures of Captain Page and the Passengers of the "Sultana" which will be found in another column. A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* says that the communication between Peshawur and Caubul is cut off; and contains also an extract from the *Singapore Free Press*, relative to a European woman having been discovered at Maludu, (northern extremity of Borneo) by some of the lascars of the *Sultana* who had found their way there. We very much doubt the truth of this. The Madras *Athenæum* contains a long article relative to the extraordinary absence of Major Clarke of the Madras 37th N. I. from his corps in China. It is too long for us to insert in full, but the gist of it will be found in the following extract from it.

"When the 37th Regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness for foreign service in China, Sir HUGH GOUGH, then acting Chief, applied to government for the services of all the officers absent from it on staff and civil employ, with a view to their following their colours. The government complied with Sir HUGH's request so far as it could; but Major CLARKE and his brethren in the Mysore Commission being under the special orders of the Governor General, a reference had to be made to *Calcutta*, and the reply received was, that Col. CUBBON considered that Major CLARKE's services would be more useful to the state in *Mysore* than with his regiment, and that in short, the public service would suffer much inconvenience by his temporary removal. In this opinion, the Governor General concurred Thus far Major CLARKE appears justified in remaining where he is; but we ask, is the plea admissible in a military point of view? Will it be received as valid by one out of a hundred of his brother Officers in the army with which he is identified? We are assured to the contrary, and no Government Order will shield him from the general odium attached to his conduct."

"A report has reached us, (otherwise than by means of the letter of our Correspondent S.) to the effect, that had Major CLARKE been ordered to go to China, he would have resigned the service, as in principle he is opposed to fighting! If true, the principle to be worth any thing, should lead him to doff the scarlet and assume the sober brown or grey. It behoves him, in fact, with such sentiments, to give up his Military pay and allowances; nor can we perceive the shadow of a reason that will justify the sending in his monthly abstract for the purpose of drawing the same."

All military men will agree with this. We know that Major Clarke's opinions on Religion are not orthodox, as he belongs to a section of society at Bangalore who prefer something approaching to a Methodist Chapel, to a Church. Many of our Madras readers will understand us when we say he is a GROVE-ITE or a LASCELLES-ITE.

Extracts will be found as usual.

WE have received the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 6th Instant.

WE have received the *Colombo Observer* of the 21st ultimo. Its columns are devoted to the contents of the September Mail.

OUR friends will, we trust, have observed with a forgiving eye the difficulties under which we laboured in issuing yesterday morning's paper. Arrangements are now made for a regular and constant supply of Compositors, which will spare us the necessity of again appearing in the character of apologists.

IN justice to all parties we again open our columns on the subject of the dispute between Dr. Johnson and Mr. Minchuela. The letter we insert to-day is from the Captain Chief Officer and Nacoda of the *Shaw in Shaw*, and completely exonerates Dr. Johnson. We therefore hope we shall hear no more about it.

BY the Ship *Reunion*, from Bourdeaux three Parisian actors and three actresses have arrived for the purpose of establishing an Opera in our City. An opportunity of killing the enemy "ENNUI" is now in the reach of our fellow citizens; being and agreeable to one, at least of the parties concerned, we hope that our friends will have no cause to regret the experiment.

OUR friend ALIF must see the impossibility of our devoting time and space to a review of all

the inconsistencies with which, however justly, he may charge the *Times*. Not only might the Public become fatigued by these altercations; but we find a difficulty in accounting for the "JIMCROW." tricks and tergiversation of the leading Journal *Led* or *Leaden* would perhaps be the more appropriate terms of designating one notoriously purchased to write upon any topic, and give the stamp of his Journal to the lucubrations of Mr. Secretary Willoughby. The Editor of the *Times* cannot even plead in extenuation of his venality the slightest shadow of a reason. If the public are not kept fully apprized of many things which the *Times* may imagine to be concealed, we shall draw them from their kindred darkness to that light which seems so very much to be his abhorrence. ALIF perhaps by a direct application to the *Times* may attain the object of his inquiry.

---

LAUNCH AT MAZAGON. A fine Steamer named after our late Governor Sir J. R. Carnac was floated out of the Mazagon dock yesterday, gliding gently into its future element, "like a child that seeketh its mothers breast.' The Lady who performed the ceremony of Baptism stood under a Tent conveniently fitted up for the occasion. She was supported by Sir Henry Roper and Captain Oliver Superintendent of the Indian Navy. At the splendid *dejenue* which followed, Sir Henry Roper in an appropriate speech wished all health and prosperity to the vessel to which one of the Builders replied. Her dimensions are as follows:

| | Ft. | In. |
|---|---|---|
| Length between perpendicular.. | 120 | |
| Breadth of Main Deck..... | 19 | 7 |
| Ditto—extreme..... | 20 | 1 |
| Depth in the Hold..... | 20 | 1 |
| Burthen.....Tons | 230 | |
| Draught with Engines On Board..... | 4 | |

It is hoped that the Venerable Mr. Jeffries will not denounce us for the fluid used on the occasion.

---

ON Thursday last between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M. a gang of about 100 armed Robbers attacked the house of a respectable Portuguese inhabitant of Bandora, and plundered him of 700 Rupees in cash and jewels. After destroying a great part of his furniture they retired without inflicting any injury upon the inmates.

---

A rather serious insurrection amongst the convicts in the subsidiary Jail at Tannah took place a few days since, in which the Nazir was within an inch of being murdered. The affair originated, we understand, in this officer's making a division amongst the prisoners according to the nature of their crimes, without respect to castes. Such a division is authorised and enjoined by the regulations; but in this instance the proceeding appears to have terribly exasperated the men, who refused their food, and evinced every demonstration of mutiny. The prompt appearance, however, of Mr. Brown the Session Judge, with the other Military Officers of the station, and the loading of the Guard, which was ordered to fall in, had a most salutary effect in quelling the disturbance.

---

HORRID MURDER AT TANNAH.

FROM the same place we hear of a horrid murder having been perpetrated on an infant son of a Moosulman inhabitant. Whilst the child was playing before the door, he was enticed into the house of a neighbour; who, when he had found a suitable opportunity, stabbed him in the throat, and buried the body near the house. In this case, as too frequently happens, the ornaments with which the child was decorated, formed the sole object of the deed: and those amongst the Natives of the island who foolishly delight in ornamenting the persons of their children with jewels, &c. to the risk of the wearers' lives, may here learn another lesson of the *folly* and *danger* of so doing;—a lesson that has more than once been taught, but, unfortunately, not with the success desired.

The murderer, we are happy to say, is in custody.

---

OUR friend of the *Times*, the ex-Editor of the Feefeshire Journal and unsuccessful candidate for clerical honors, tells us in his issue of Saturday last that the question relative to the Chief Justice has been taken up by the Board of Control, and that the papers have been remitted to Bombay for his Lordship's *observations*.

The *Times* is also going to favor us again on "this subject" in his next, so that we suppose he does not approve of this mode of proceeding. According to the opinion of our big Brother, Sir Henry Roper ought to have been at once dismissed; and for the life of us we cannot make out what on earth the Board can be about. But perhaps they dont take in the *Times*, (altho' the latter takes in his Subscribers) for we cannot conceive them to be wilfully guilty of such presumption as to fly in the face of that Journal's opinions. Curious it may appear, but still it is true that the English custom is to hear both sides before coming to a decision on the merits of a question; and as in the accounts given of the presentation of the petition we neither find any particular attention paid to it, nor any day appointed for its consideration, we presume that the House will hear nothing further on the subject. When the Board of Control have received Sir Henry Roper's "observations," (not *answer* recollect) we were going to say the question would be swamped, but more properly speaking, it will rest in the same state of existence, as far as any result is concerned, and as "nearly the whole British Merchants in Bombay" left it. We shall doubtless hear something terrible to-morrow, for which we wait impatiently.

---

Our astonishment is great that no announcement has yet appeared of Mr. Cochrane's appointment to the third judgeship lately indented for, and which we understand he and his friends fully expected when he left Bombay.

---

We are informed that an order either has been, or is to be issued to prepare all the Steamers and armed vessels belonging to the Company for immediate service. We do not vouch for the correctness of the information, but merely give it as the report of the day. Their destination we suppose will be Calcutta, and eventually Moulmein.

---

WE have now before us the last number of the EDINBURGH REVIEW, containing an article upon the "*The Administration of Justice in India*" the authorship of which has generally been attributed to Mr. Macaulay. It bears every mark of his fertile genius, and copious felicity of expression, combined with an accuracy in the arrangement of his facts, for which the public has hitherto scarcely given him credit. Emanating from such a quarter, the value of this production may best be tested by the writers industrious use of the various documents which his late position in the Legislative Council gave him an opportunity of examining and reviewing in their present popular and condensed form. Few Indian statesmen have till lately found topics connected with this country palatable to either publishers or readers, and have thus been without an efficient stimulus to communicating the results of their experience on the discussion of any question of political economy, having for its view the amelioration of Indian institutions. Mr. Macaulay has shown in this instance the good that may proceed from a different practice so forcibly that we regret our limits preclude our extracting the entire article. We are aware that its authorship is also attributed to Mr. Mangles, lately of the Bengal Civil Service; but be that as it may, we heartily recommend its perusal to our readers.

The following passage gives some idea of its style, and but too faithfully pourtrays the great stumbling block which has hitherto impeded the path of Indian Legislation.

"Notwithstanding all this, matters are in a hopeful stage of progressive improvement: not that the goal is nearly won, but that the race has been begun in earnest, and that the generation of public servants which has gained, or is about to gain, the direction of affairs, has sound views as to what is wanted, and to the means by which alone it can be attained. The two grand prejudices, one or other of which held sway for many years over the mind of almost every Anglo-Indian, are fast losing their power. The one was a blind homage to the institutions of the natives, such as we found them, or received them from tradition; in forgetfulness that they were no more the production of the free-will of the people, than the contortions of agonizing disease are the natural attitudes of the human body; or the efforts which a plant makes to gain the light, in spite of opposition, are to be regarded as indications of the mode of its spontaneous growth. The other great cause of error and evil has been an almost equally mistaken *apotheosis* of Lord Cornwallis' system; as if it were the perfection of human wisdom, and an infallible remedy for all the ills of long-misgoverned India. Both these doctrines are now happily wearing out. It has been discovered that not only are many of the native customs grossly absurd and barbarous; but that when the people are left to themselves, with a choice of better things, and are not compelled by their English rulers to adhere to practices forced upon their ancestors by the miserable circumstances in which they are placed, they are often most ready to shake off the thraldom of unprofitable or positively mischievous institutions. Experience has proved how much of amendment Lord Cornwallis's scheme of administration has needed and still needs; and how far it fell short of making sufficient provision for the wants of those to whose wants it was intended to minister.

Their primary want—of a code of Civil Law—Lord Cornwallis never dreamed of supplying. He left the Hindoos and the Mahometans to be governed in all the relations of private life by the dogmas of their respective sacred volumes, defunct commentators, and living doctors. The disciples of Mahomet, as having by far the most reasonable religion, comprising many intelligible, and indeed excellent rules of moral action, and being not very far distant from its fountain head, are in infinitely the best predicament. Of the Hindoo law it has been seriously affirmed, by very competent testimony, that there is no point upon which two expounders of its mysteries may not give diametrically opposite judgments, and support them by equally high authorities. In this miserable uncertainty, and under a law of inheritance which gives the greatest encouragement and facilities to the drones to plunder the working bees and their descendants, the great body of our subjects has been left. From this state it appears to us that the Law Commission—constituted under the last Charter Act—should have begun to rescue them, before it undertook to frame a Code of Criminal law, of which there was, comparatively, no urgent need."

---

WE fully concur in the justice of the remarks which we elsewhere extract from Saturday's *Times* relative to the question of Mr. McLeod's detention in confinement by the Government of the United States. Without any desire to advocate war between two nations who have mutually so much to lose by recourse to that mode of settling their disputes, we think that, with them as with individuals there are points beyond which forbearance sinks into cowardice. The Government deserving the confidence of the British people should not hesitate to demand McLeod's release even with the alternative of a war which unfortunately cannot fail to be cruel and internecine in its character. These considerations while they tend to allay occasional irritation should also prompt our Ministry to show that their pacific wishes are created by no inability to maintain the contest. America has so long indulged in inflated ideas of her Naval and Military consequence, that some such lesson is necessary to remind her of the absurdity of giving play to this puerile vanity.

---

SURAT.—A severe gale with a copious fall of rain took place and damaged all the rice. Provisions have consequently become very dear and the Cultivators are deep in John Company's books. Many of them have forsaken the British Territories. Our correspondent agreeably to his request will have our Bombay news, whenever we can throw light upon any thing that may interest him.

---

THE sudden disappearance, a few weeks ago, of *Ensign Bendyshe* of H. M's. 35th foot, gave rise to various conjectures and rumours as to the probability of his being murdered. This, however, was not the case. He enlisted at Canterbury as a Private soldier in H. M's. 16th foot, in which Regiment he was identified by two officers who were formerly his fellow students at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The strange and silly freak occasioned great anxiety and trouble to his relations and friends. Pecuniary embarrassments are assigned as the cause of his deserting his Regiment.

Through the influence of his friends, we find, Lord Hill has restored his commission to him, and posted him to H. M's. 62nd Regiment, which corps is now serving on the Bengal Establishment. Lord Hill's extreme kindness and leniency in this case cannot be too highly commended; and we doubt not Lieut. Bendyshe will duly appreciate such treatment, after having committed, as he must well be aware of, an offence which might have cost him not only his Commission, but his liberty and freedom.

---

FROM the *Bell's Life in London* we find that agitation and reform have been exercised with every probability of a beneficial result with respect to the Doncaster Races. The apathy which has marked hitherto the acts of the Corporation of that town, has for the last few years tended to lessen the importance of that once the greatest Meeting in England. However they seem now to be aware of their error, and well spurred on by Lord George Bentinck and a host of influential Sporting characters; they have come to the front with a good supply of public money. We believe Doncaster, altho' comparatively a small town, to have one of the richest corporations in the kingdom, and a great part of their revenue is derived from the very race-course, their support of which has hitherto been so meagre. We see however signs of better times, and we hope our Sporting Friends in Yorkshire will again "take the lead and keep it."

---

## Egypt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*Cairo, Oct. 20th*, 1841.

In this City we have had little or nothing doing for some months, and especially so as it regards political affairs; but now as we have the Viceroy amongst us, we are in the expectation of a change, though when his Highness comes hither, it is generally, we suppose, to find a retreat from the cares necessarily attending his political career. There are now several days that the Pacha has been with us, and the first thing which has occurred of moment since his arrival, is the arrival of Said Pacha, accompanied by Samy Pacha. The two Pachas, formerly Beys, arrived here on the 10th Inst. and their reception from Mehemet Ali took place on the 11th at his Palace in the Citadel. Said and Samy Pachas and the Sultan's Secretary, Tewfick Bey, who had been sent by the Sultan with them from Constantinople, were landed at "*Schoubra*," the Country residence of the Viceroy. At 10 A. M. a regiment of Infantry, two squadrons of Cavalry and all the officers civil and military, preceded by a Band of Music, accompanied the Pachas and Secretary to the Pacha's Palace at the Citadel. The Viceroy was there to receive them and received them standing: after they had been welcomed by two Generals who was waiting their arrival at the bottom of the stair case, and on their arrival conducted them into the reception Hall. Mehemet Ali shook hands with Tewfick Bey, who had on one side a page carrying the sword of honor sent by the Sultan. The hilt of the sword is set with costly diamonds; the scabbard likewise, the ground of which is massive gold set with diamonds. The said Tewfick Bey took a seat by the Pacha, who soon after presented to the Viceroy an autographical Letter from the Sultan, which was enclosed in a silk bag purfled with gold, at the same time, with a sword and new decoration in brilliants, the circumference of which is 7 to 8 Inches, which the Viceroy had put on his neck; the decoration suspended before. After a pipe and Coffee had been presented to Tewfick Bey, his Highness opened the Letter or Hattie Scheriff, for acquainting himself with its contents, and at the moment this took place all in attendance withdrew and left Mehemet Ali and the Secretary to have a private conference. Said Pacha and Samy Pacha having entered another apartment, received from all the officers of the Palace and several Europeans, who were in attendance on the occasion, the usual compliments. Said Bey and Samy Bey both wore the Constantinopolitan costume, and others that formed their retinue: it is said here, that this costume is about to be adopted by all the officers of the Pacha's household, but we hardly believe it as the Pacha is aware of the prejudices that exist among the Arabs, who are not favorable to it as resembles too much it the Europeans.

It is a question, we learn, at present, of having a new administration, in which all *Europeans* will be excluded. The minister of public Instruction, the Minister of war, besides several Physicians and other Europeans employed, have received their dismissal. It is said, that the Government is heartily tired of European Service, as it is necessary to pay not only after an enormous rate, but likewise more than any other Government pays for the same service done; this is not all,—we learn the Viceroy does not like to be teased to death with them, who are constantly causing dissatisfaction among others, besides frequently some unpleasantness is existing between them and the Pacha.

We think that it may be said in truth that free trade and the abolition of monopolies are not any longer a topic on the carpet, for the Pacha sells still "*apaltes*" and Monopolies are as manifest in this country as ever. Commerce is in a perfect state of stagnation, and when it will improve, we cannot tell; at present the prospect is any thing but good. It is said the great Houses here are anxious for a continuance of monopolies, because it is to their interest to do so, being linked in one way or other with the Government: but we hope Col. Barnett, the British Consul, will never let Mehemet Ali rest until he do something at least toward free trade and the abolition of Monopolies.

Ibraim Pacha still remains in Lower Egypt, in the villages and is actively engaged in preventing as much as possible the Nile from doing injury to the coming crops. The English and Russian Consuls are both arrived and the French and Austrian Consuls are expected in a few days.

---

## Foreign News.

FRANCE

A hundred persons have been tried in the course of the last few days, all of whom have been implicated in the late disturbances. Forty-nine were condemned on Friday and sixty on Saturday, to periods of imprisonment varying from five to eighteen days. A letter dated Tunis anticipates "great events" from the arrival off that port of three English and two French men of war. There is however, no ground for the slightest apprehension on the subject.

SPAIN.

An announcement of M. Arguelles being about to resign the functions of Guardian to the Queen is contradicted. Private correspondence states that some dissension existed in the Palace between the Marquise de Belgida and the widow of General Mina. Senor Arguelles, whose influence was predominant, supported Madame Mina. It was said that Don Carlos Onis would be appointed Ambassador to London. Rumours of disturbances at Valencia were afloat, but not credited even at the Bourse, where the funds continued to rise.

---

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, APOLLO STREET OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE, BY J. W. CROSCADDEN.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

GAZETTE OFFICE,
½ *past* 5 *A. M.*
NOVEMBER 15, 1841.

WE are utterly at a loss for words to express our feelings of regret at being again obliged to apeal to our friends and subscribers to accept an apology for the lateness of the issue of our paper. We are by no means certain that it will be in our power to issue it *at all* to day, but we trust to do so. Most assuredly *no one* in our office is to blame, but our compositors have with *one* exception left us to our own resources *No expence has been spared* in endeavouring to obtain hands, and the whole night we have had people out endeavouring to obtain them.

We have therefore nothing to depend upon but the generosity of our friends when we make the apology which our compositors make to us, viz. *that it is the Dewallee* and that WE cannot help it.

---

## MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

### On Commission Sale.

## MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.

HAVE received the following GOODS for Sale *on Commission*, viz.

Double Barrelled **Pistols** by "*Rabone*," at Rs. 120 per pair.

Single Barrelled **Holster Pistols** in handsome Mahogany cases, by the same maker, at 85 Rupees per pair.

Double Barrelled **Fowling Pieces** by "*Rabone*," in cases complete, at Rs. 120 each, *to close an Invoice.*

New and improved Wove **Wire Dish Covers**, at Rs. 30 per set of *six*; also **Wire Plate Covers** to match.

German Silver **Drinking Mugs** with Plate Glass Bottoms, at 3¾ at 5 Rs. each.

Britannia Metal do., at from 25 to 35 Rs. per dozen.

Military **Saddles** with Holsters, &c. complete, Rupees 56.

New Regulation Military **Flat Bridles**, with polished Bits, at Rups. 20 to 25 each.

Best Steel twisted **Snaffle Bits** at 4½ Rups.

White **Surcingles**, 1½ Rs. each.

**Stirrup Leathers**, 1½ Rs. per pair.

Double **Shot Belts**, at 5 Rs. each.

Best quality Metal **Tea** and **Coffee Pots**, made to order of assorted sizes, at Rups. 1½ to 3¾ each.

Hunting **Whips** at 7 Rs.

Spare **Balls** and **Pulleys** for Argand Lamps, at Rs. 11 per set.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' handsome **Riding Whips**

ALSO,

A handsome assortment of the best London printed MUSLIN and COTTON DRESSES of two, three, five and seven colors, at 7 Rs. each.

**Japan Silk** and **Silk Foulard Dresses**, at Rs. 30 per Dress.

**Mandarin Silk Dresses**, at Rs. 18 ea.

**Swiss Muslin Dresses** of the latest patterns, at Rups. 7 each.

A few pieces of newest fashion **Bonnet Ribbons**, at 1 Rupee per yard.

Handsome **Chalis Dresses**, Rups. 14 each.

An assortment of best London printed **Flannel** for Ladies Dressing Gowns, *Warranted fast colors*, at 2 Rs. per yard.

A quantity of best London **Cottons** and "*Walker's*" gold eyed **Needles**, each in handsome boxes.

A choice assortment of Ladies' and Children's STOCKINGS and GLOVES, and Gentlemen's real Paris KID GLOVES.

LIKEWISE,

Cash and Deed **Boxes** with "*Chubb*" and "*Bramah*" Locks, and a few spare "*Chubb*" LOCKS.

A few very Superior London-made Ladies **Scissors** and Gentlemen's best **Razors** and **Penknives.**

Also a few best London-made Velvet Hunting **CAPS.**

And a fresh invoice of OILMAN'S STORES, consisting of assorted PICKLES, SAUCES. Essence of COFFEE, &c. at moderate prices.

---

## MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.

HAVE also received for Commission Sale,

A few dozens Crown brand Sillery CHAMPAGNE, quarts, Rs. 40, pints 25 per dozen.

Clossmann's 1st quality CLARET, in English quart bottles, at 30 Rs. per dozen.

London particular MADEIRA, in six dozen cases, at Rs. 22 per dozen.

Best Copenhagen Cherry BRANDY in pints, at 12 Rs. per dozen.

Apollo Street, 15th Nov. 1841.

---

### VALUABLE JEWELLERY FOR SALE.

## MESSRS. ALLEN & CO.

HAVE received for COMMISSION SALE, from an eminent Jeweller in London, a new and choice selection of JEWELLERY as follows, and which is now on show at their Rooms in Apollo Street.

Ladies' solid gold **RINGS**, set in precious stones, each in Morocco case—Rs. 8 to 17 each.

Pairs of fancy jet solid gold **Earrings**, Rs. 6.

Carved do. Rs. 6 at 12.

Black **centre pieces** of different patterns, from 3 at 4 Rs. each.

Black **Buckles**, Rs. 6.

Plain Jet Slab **Brooches** set in solid fine Gold, Rs. 12½ each.

Jet **BROOCHES**, set in Onyx, Pearls, &c. from Rs. 1½ at 3 each.

Very rich Gold **BROOCHES** from Rs. 13 at 26 each.

Gold-gilt waist **Buckles** from Rs. 2½ to 4 each.

Ladies Gold-gilt **TIARAS** at Rs. 5 each.

Gold **WATCH HOOKS** from Rs. 6 to 10 each.

Handsome Gold **Necklaces**, in cases lined with velvet, from 80 to 150 Rs.

Ladies best Silver **THIMBLES** at 12 Rs. per dozen.

Very handsome Gilt do. at Rs. 30 per dozen (in Leather cases.)

London made spare Gold Breguet **WATCH KEYS** at Rs. 6 each.

Colored Gold EARRINGS at from Rs. 29 to Rs. 44 per pair.

A Torqoise suit in case complete at Rs. 80.

Gem, Onyx, Regard. Ruby, Pearl Half Loop, and Ruby and Emerald RINGS, in Morocco cases at from 20 to 24 Rs. each.

A single Diamond RING at Rs. 80.

Colored Gold BRACELETS from Rs 75 to 95 per pair.

Gold **Lockets** from 7 at 25 Rs. each.

Wedding **Rings** 6 Rs. each.

Small Gold SEALS with Devices at Rs. 6 each; And a few sets of fine Enamelled Gold **Studs** at 8 Rs. per set.

N. B. These Goods will be found upon inspection, of the newest and most fashionable style, and, being consigned on account of the maker, are moderately priced to ensure a ready sale.

Apollo Street, 15th Nov. 1841.

---

### AUCTION SALE.

ON THURSDAY next, the 18th Instant, Messrs. ALLEN AND CO. will submit to Public Auction, the following Goods, viz:—a choice assortment of SADDLERY from *Middlemore* of London, consisting of the following, viz. Gentlemen's best Hunting Saddles, Spare Stirrup Leathers, Best Stable Head Collars with Chains (plain;) Snaffle and Bridles with steel Bits, Spare Martingales, Spare Wegmouth Heads and Reins, and best Patent double Shot Belts; the remainder of an Invoice of *Silver Hunting Watches*, Fresh *Oilman's Stores* from *Batty*," of London, consisting of cases of assorted Sauces in Pint and Quart Bottles, assorted Pickles in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen Pints, *Dunn's* Essence of Turkey Coffee, in ½ and ¼ Pint Bottles; an Invoice of Glass and Plated Ware, consisting of Ring Cut Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Finger Glasses, Wine Coolers, Indian Shades, Hanging and Argand Lamps, Tea and Coffee Pots, Waiters, Bottle Stands, &c. An Invoice of *Paints in Keys of 28lbs each*, viz., Lead colored paint, Brunswick Green, *in Oil*, Blue Paint, Black, Yellow, Permanent Green, Copper Green, *Verdigris in Varnish*, do. in small Crystals (18*lb. Keys*), and White Lead.—Also, Brunswick Green, *in Powder*, do. Victoria, do Brighton; *Imperial Yellow, Chrome, and Chinese Blue*. in boxes of 5lbs. each; Powdered Verdigris, and, Celestial Blue *in Powder*.

LIKEWISE.

The remainder of an Invoice of Coach Maker's and House Painter's Brushes; an Invoice of Stationery, comprising *Best Royal Printing Paper* 4to. Bank Post Paper, Blue Wove Post Paper, Yellow and White Quills, India Rubber, Sealing Wax of assorted colours, &c., Red Pencils, Children's Watches and Brass compasses: and *to close an account*, a quantity of sound Champagne, (*Ullayed*) and about 30 dozens of Port Wine.

ALSO,

On account of the underwriters, a Bale containing 20 Bundles of China Raw Silk, landed in a Saltwater damaged state—Marked D. AND M. B. AND Co. (G. F. R. S.)

AT 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Conveyances that may offer.

Apollo Street, 15th Nov. 1841.

---

### ADVERTISEMENT.

## MESSRS. P. R. DESOUZA & CO.

BEG to intimate to the public that they having misunderstood the Government order prohibiting other than the Post office authorities supplying the public with Palankeen Dawk between Poona, Panwell and Tanna, that they will now furnish Dawk on those roads to any who may honor them with their orders for such conveyances.

MESSRS. P. R. DE SOUZA AND Co., beg to intimate to the Public that in consequence of some misrepresentation circulated abroad, they beg to inform Gentlemen, &c. that they have employed Agents and Mookadums; to the former they have given sky-blue Cloth Belts and Silver breast plates, and to the latter the same colored Belts and Brass plates with the advertisers names on them. They further beg to intimate that they will not be answerable for any delay or misbehaviour that may occur, unless committed by their Agents or Mookadhums and their bills presented and paid, because many pretended Mookadhums are going about, and who resort to Gentlemen's Quarters at this station and receive work in the name of Messrs. P. R. DE SOUZA AND Co's Establishment.

POONA, 13th Nov. 1841.

---

J. W. CROSCADDEN, *Printer.*